

PEMA Statewide Imagery Project

— August 2021 —

Submitted by Penn State's Institutes of
Energy and the Environment



Date	Title	Provider
2018 - 2020	PEMA Orthoimagery - cached mapservice	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
2018 - 2020	PEMA Orthoimagery - County Mosaics	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
2018 - 2020	PEMA Orthoimagery - JP2	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
2018 - 2020	PEMA Orthoimagery - SID	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
2018 - 2020	PEMA Orthoimagery - TIFF	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
2018 - 2020	PEMA Orthoimagery - Tile Index North	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
2018 - 2020	PEMA Orthoimagery - Tile Index South	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency

Figure 2. List of PEMA imagery data on PASDA as of July 2021.

- Moving data onto FTP site
- Backing up data onto nearline storage
- Creating metadata for each delivery on the PASDA site
- Creating JP2 mosaics of deliveries/counties
- Develop map services for each delivery
- Integrate new data into the PA Imagery Navigator

Data Deliveries to Counties

There were 31 deliveries from Quantum Spatial to Penn State which conveyed 80 partial or full county data deliveries. The PASDA team acquired 6 large WD external drives to store data, 20 2TB external drives to ship data, and 3 128GB USB drives to ship partial data. There were 83 full or partial shipments from Penn State to counties. In addition, one of the challenges of the project was identifying who should receive the data. Using information we had at PASDA and

some information from PEMA, the team was able to create a full, up to date list of county contacts who should receive the data (see excel spreadsheet for complete list). Some counties received a delivery to the 911 office and the GIS office. In many counties, the GIS program was also the 911 program so only one delivery was required to meet their needs. A special request was filled for Luzerne 911, which included Luzerne County plus an expanded area into surrounding counties and therefore included a large number of tiles plus seven sets of county mosaics. There were also some corrupt files on the drives which had to be replaced off and on throughout the project. This was

done either by using the backup data on PASDA or by contacting Quantum for a replacement. Each county received an email from Scott Dane (Jeff Boyle and Maurie Kelly were copied on the emails) with information on what was on the drive and instructions on how to return the drive. Each drive contained at least the following:

- Tiles (in Metric and Survey Feet) in the following formats:
 - GeoTIFF
 - MrSID
 - JPEG2000
- County Mosaics (in Metric and Survey Feet) in the following formats:
 - MrSID
 - ECW



Figure 3. Initial map services by county or delivery region.

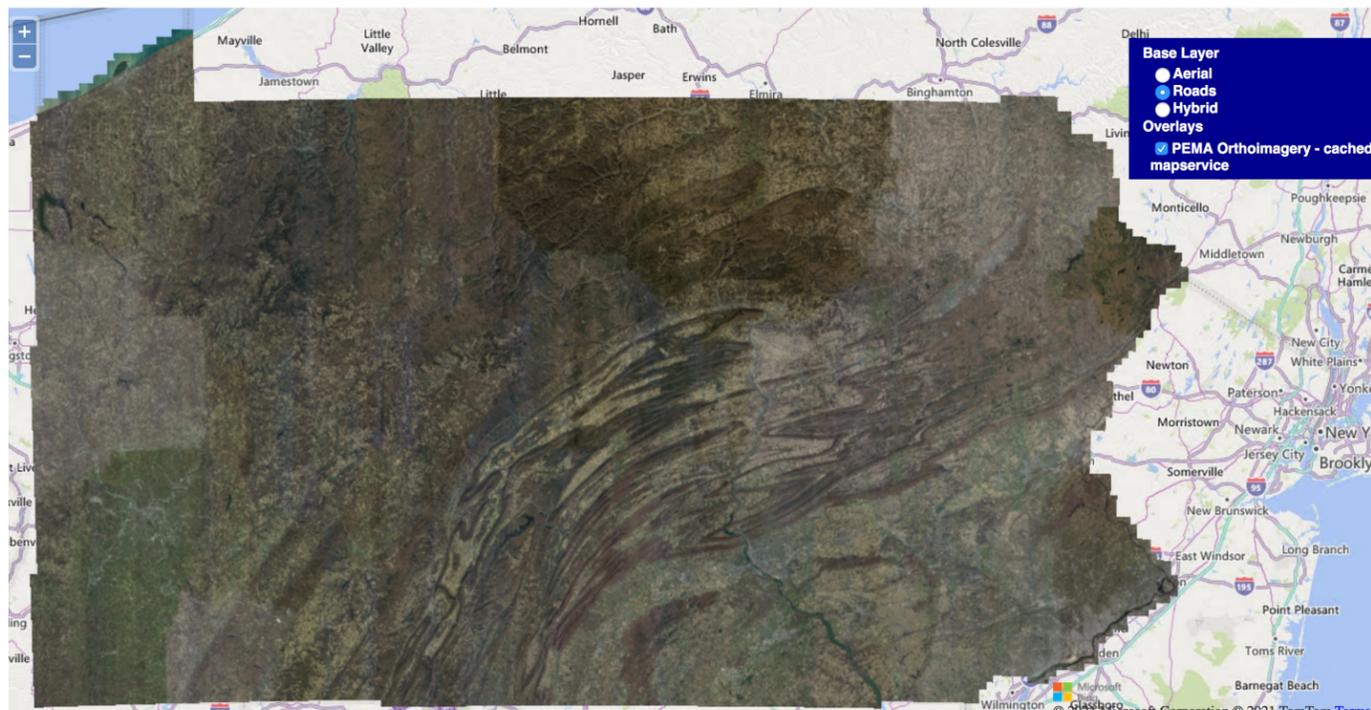


Figure 4. Statewide cached service

- FGDC-compliant XML Metadata for all imagery products
- Tile Layout shapefiles for the North and South Pennsylvania State Plane zones
- Flightlines shapefile for collection of PEMA imagery data

One barrier to progress was that some counties did not have the storage capacity to store the imagery locally. These counties held onto the external hard drives for months until they could either find the space or purchase an external drive to put the data on. These counties rely on PASDA to access the data.

Data on FTP site

Almost 21 TB of downloadable PEMA imagery data is available on PASDA. This includes Tiff, JP2, SID, ECW,

and SID files in Survey Feet units (Figure 1). James Spayd moved all the data to the FTP site and created the PASDA compliant metadata in our data base for each delivery.

Accessing Data via PASDA

In the first year and a half of the project, the data was accessed by county (some partial). Since interest in accessing the data was so high, we decided to put data up as it came in even if it was not a complete county. Wherever possible, mosaics were provided for download along with individual tiles. Users could access the data by going to the PASDA homepage and clicking on the PEMA imagery link. As most of the data was completed, we consolidated the metadata records

into the statewide cached service (see map service discussion below), county mosaics, JP2, SID, Tiff, and the two tile indexes (Figure 2).

(<https://www.pasda.psu.edu/ucil/SearchResults.aspx?Keyword=PEMA+Orthos>)

Map Service Development

In the last 15 years, the use of map services has grown exponentially. This is particularly true of big data sets such as imagery which are challenging to host locally. In the first stages of the project, James Spayd, who managed the service development component of the project, created JPEG2000 mosaics of county imagery. Each county had its own mosaic that could be consumed as a service. (Figure 3)

Once three quarters of the statewide imagery was complete, these individual services were combined into a single statewide cached service (Figure 4). This was done for two key reasons. First, the individual regional or county services were consuming significant space on the servers as well as using significant processing power. Second, the statewide cache is significantly faster and performs better than individual services that users might have to consume one by one. In addition to the map services, the data was incorporated into the PA Imagery Navigator for viewing and

downloading. This application provides access to all of the imagery data that is hosted by PASDA from 1937 to present. A flight lines application using a flight lines shapefile was also created so users could find out when a particular area was flown

(<https://pasda.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=64abb100b2b24e72a68924585a600b72>)

Conclusion

The PEMA statewide imagery project has been a huge benefit to the commonwealth. It was a significant undertaking by all the parties involved from PEMA to Quantum to Penn State. The collaboration with all the partners was exceptional and resulted in access to vital data for the commonwealth.

